

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	975 Amahuaca	975 Amahuaca	975 Amahuaca
975	01 p [b] <sup>60</sup> [p-prenasalized] <sup>61</sup>	10 m [b-prenasalized] <sup>65</sup>	53 a  54 a-nasalized
975	02 t <sup>01</sup> [d] <sup>60</sup> [t-prenasalized] <sup>61</sup>	11 n <sup>01</sup> [d-prenasalized] <sup>65</sup>	55 i-trema [e-trema] <sup>67</sup> (free)
975	03 k <sup>01</sup> [g] <sup>60 62</sup> [k-prenasalized] <sup>61</sup> [gamma] <sup>63</sup>	13 glottal stop  14 h	56 i-trema-nasalized  57 o <sup>06</sup> [u] <sup>67</sup> (free)
975	05 t/s-hacek <sup>01</sup>		58 o-nasalized
975	06 theta <sup>01</sup> [theta-prenasalized] <sup>61</sup>		59 yod
975	07 s <sup>02</sup>	51 iota [i] <sup>66</sup> (free)	60 w [beta] <sup>68</sup>
975	08 x <sup>01</sup> [x-palatalized] <sup>64</sup>	52 iota-nasalized	
975	\$a Amahuaca \$d Pano \$e E Peru \$f 3,000-4,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review)		
975	\$a Osborn, Henry \$b 1948 \$c Amahuaca Phonemes \$d IJAL 14.188-190 \$q informant \$r 1/4 year (spring 1947)		
975	\$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A medial CC: fricative + stop, nasal, or glide; /glottal stop/ + stop, nasal, glide or /theta/ \$A VV clusters: all identical VV; /o, i-trema, a-nasalized, iota-nasalized, o-nasalized/ + /iota/; /o, i-trema, a-nasalized/ + /a/; /i-trema-nasalized/ + /a-nasalized/; /a/ + /o/; /a-nasalized/ + /o-nasalized/; /a/ + /i-trema/; /a, iota, a-nasalized/ + /i-trema-nasalized/ (p.190)		
975	\$a STRESS \$A "Stress is phonemic...; the favored positions of stress in the word are on the ultimate, penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.... The patterns of stress fall into two groups, fixed stress and non-fixed stress." (p.190) That is, there are some morphemes which never lose their inherent stress pattern, whereas others may suffer stress loss (shift) upon combining syntactically. [JL]		
975	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C) \$A initial C: all C and G \$A final C: fricatives and /glottal stop/		
975 01	\$A Exact point of articulation for /t, k, t/s-hacek, theta, s, n, r-flap/ not specified. Value inferred from symbol. [MR]		
975 02	\$A "/s/ is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth and raising the central part of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. Before or after /iota/, this sound is slightly fronted." (p.189)		
975 06	\$A /o/ is described as "mid back close rounded. The norm is slightly high with free variation to a high close position." (p.189)		
975 60	\$A The stops are voiced morpheme initially after a nasalized vowel.		
975 61	\$A The stops and /theta/ are prenasalized morpheme internally after a nasalized vowel.		
975 62	\$A /k/ is voiced between /glottal stop/ and a vowel and as the first segment of a bound morpheme before a voiced segment. (p.188)		
975 63	\$A /k/ is realized as [gamma] between /i-trema/ and a following /o/ or /a/.		
975 64	\$A "/x/ is palatalized syllable initial. In syllable final it is palatalized if the following syllable begins with a vowel." (p.188) "The sequence -/x.o/ in the final syllable of a word may alternate freely [with]...[x-palatalized.ol]." (p.188-189)		
975 65	\$A "The allophone nasal plus homorganic voiced stop [i.e. prenasalized stop] occurs before oral vowels when the nasal occurs other than in morpheme initial or following another consonant." (p.189)		

- 975 66    \$A /iota/ varies "freely to a more close position." (p.189)
- 975 67    \$A [i-trema] and [e-trema] are in free variation, as are [o] and [u]. (p.189)
- 975 68    \$A /w/ is realized as [beta] in the environment of /iota/ or /iota-nasalized/.